generated I is continuously discharged through a cooler at the rate of 175-1750 l/hr per liter of RT capacity, showing thus a yield of 90-100% with respect to II. For example, if 100 kg/hr of II and 51.2 m^3/hr of HCl are fed at 0-25°C into the lower part of the RT (having an inside diameter of 350 mm and a capacity of 100 l), 180 kg/hr of I are produced (yield of 99%). A flow sheet is given. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

REPAS, M.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: CHEMICKY PRUMYSL, VOL. 8, no. 12, Dec. 1958

Repas, M. Effect of acetic acid on the stability of the reaction system in the pearl polymerization of vinyl acetate. p. 666.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 5, May 1959, Unclass.

REPAS, P.

HUNG.

102. **Determination of manganese in cast iron** — *Magnézium meghatározása az öntöttvasban* — I. Sajó and P. Répás. (Foundry — *Kohászati Lapok. Öntöde* — Vol. [illegible] No. 11, p. 225)

The method is applicable to determine the manganese content of manganese-treated (nodular) cast irons. The principle of this method is that the iron content of a sulfuric acid solution of cast iron is electrolyzed by the mercury cathode process and the magnesium content of the solution is determined complexonometrically. 1 g of iron chips is dissolved in 40 cm^3 *n* H_2SO_4 and oxidized with 3 cm^3 *n* HNO_3. 50 cm^3 of mercury are added to the solution and electrolyzed under continuous agitation in a 10 cm dia Griffin beaker. Current input 15—20 a, voltage 12—15 v. After approx 20 min of electrolyzing the iron-free solution is boiled, 8 cm^3 of NH_4OH and a few cm^3 of $KMnO_4$ solution are added until the solution turns purple. Then it is reboiled together with scraps of filter paper which remove the excess $KMnO_4$. Subsequent to filtering a 10 cm^3 solution of concentrated NH_4OH is added, then the solution is cooled to 40° C and titrated with a 0.01 *m* Komplexon III solution until a blue colour is obtained. Time required, 1 to 1½ hour; accuracy, 0.005%.

REPAS, PAL

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 3
March 1954
Chemistry-
Analytical and
Inorganic

3020* **Determining Magnesium in Cast Iron.** (Hungarian.) István Sajó and Pál Répás *Öntöde*, v. 4, no. 11, Nov. 1953, p. 225.

Describes a rapid and accurate method based on electrolyzing Fe with Hg cathode and titrating Mg by means of "complexone".

REPAS, Pal; SAJO, Istvan, dr.; GEGUS, Erno

Determination trace impurities in steel and cast iron. Pt. 1.
Koh lap 96 no.9:427-430 S '63.

1. Vasipari Kutato Intezet.

REPAS, Pal; SAJO, Istvan, dr.

Zn-content determination in iron and manganese ores. Koh lap 96 no.7:326-327 Jl '63.

H/014/60/000/007/002/002
E190/E435

AUTHORS: Ujváry, János, Répás, Pál and Sajó, István, Doctor

TITLE: Carbon Determination in Low-Carbon Steels

PERIODICAL: Kohászati lapok, 1960, No.7, pp.332-334

TEXT: The work was carried out in the Vasipari Kutató Intézet (Research Institute for the Iron Industry).

The accuracy of volumetric carbon determination (± 0.02%) is often inadequate in modern practice, therefore, the method proposed by Kalina and Joseph (Blast Furn. Steel Plant, 1939, p.347) and modified by Ericcson and Gosta (Jernkontorets Annaler, 1944, p.579) has been revised so as to make it suitable for routine industrial use. The basic principle of the determination is the absorption of carbondioxide (formed when melting the steel in oxygen stream) in a bariumhydroxide solution. By measuring the electric resistance of the solution before (R_1) and after (R_2) absorption, the carbon content is obtained from the following simple equation:

$$C\% = \frac{C \cdot V \cdot 6}{10 \cdot k} \cdot \frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{R_2 - R_1}{R_1 \cdot R_2} = \frac{K}{m} \cdot \frac{\Delta R}{R_1 \cdot R_2}$$

Card 1/3

Carbon Determination ...

where C = the capacitance of the measuring cell
V = the volume of solution
k = the conductivity coefficient of the $Ba(OH)_2$ solution
m = the weight of the sample.

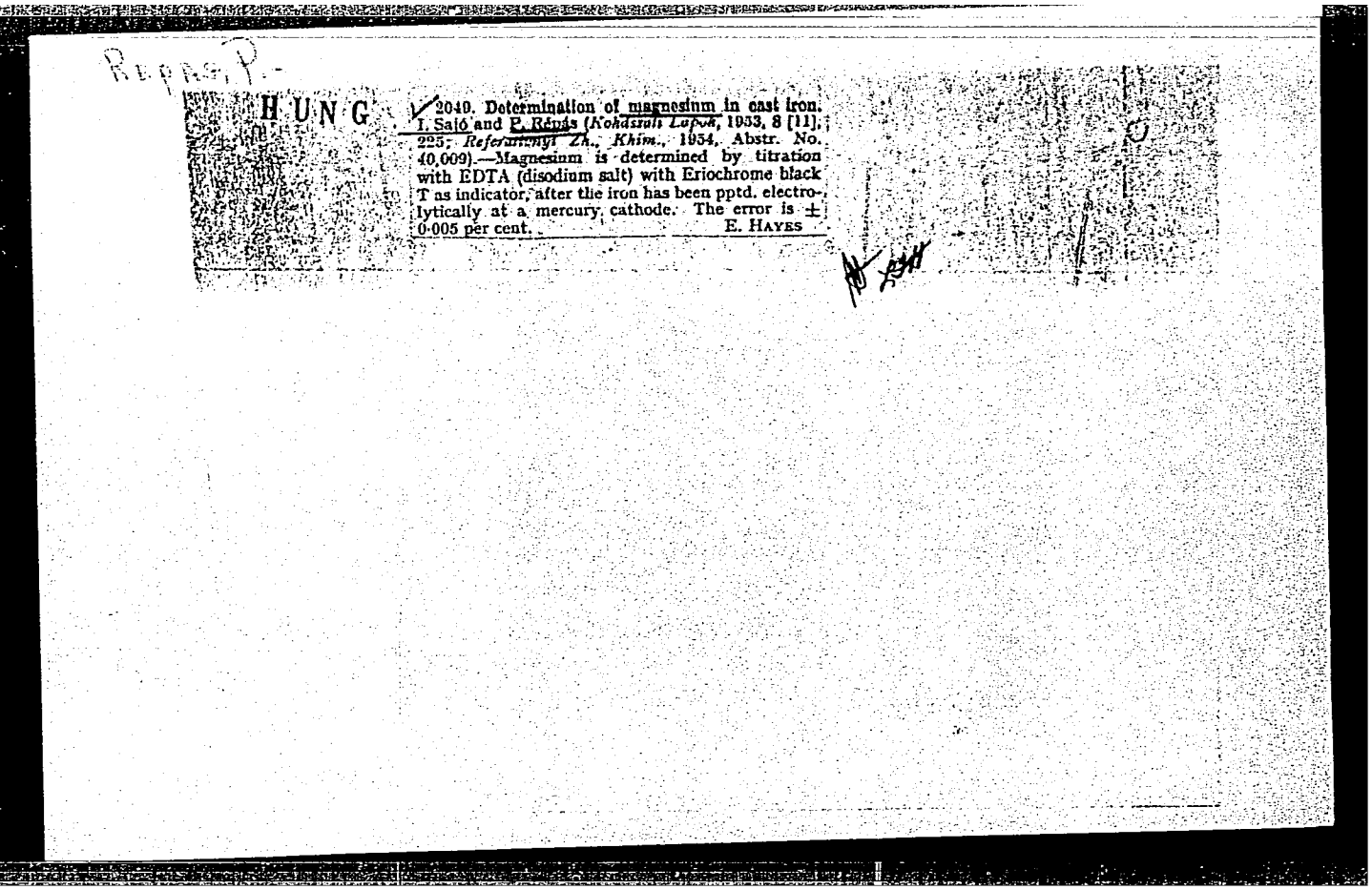
The equipment consists of 5 main parts (Fig.1): a. Oxygen purification comprising a chromic-sulphuric acid, a 30% KOH, a sulphuric acid and a water washing bottles; the latter provides the water vapour necessary for the acceleration of C combustion and for the removal of SO_2 with Cr_2O_3. b. Silit-rod Mars furnace with porcelain boat. c. SO_2 - absorber with conductivity cell. d. Wheatstone or RCL bridge. e. Ultra-thermostat. The equipment is flushed with O_2 until the conductivity of the bariumhydroxide solution (diluted to obtain 350 to 400 ohm resistance from a stock solution made of 2 g $Ba(OH)_2$ and 20 to 25 ml ethyl-alcohol; the latter serves to reduce surface tension) remains constant. The boat is then pushed in the combustion space and O_2 led through it until the conductivity settles (10 to 15 min). Copper is used to increase fluidity. Control tests showed the method unsuitable for carbon contents

Carbon Determination ...

below 0.005% but the deviation from the true values is max 0.002% in steels of 0.005 to 0.10% C content. The deviation rapidly increases in higher C content steels. There are 1 figure, 4 tables and 5 non-Hungarian references.

Figure.

Card 3/3



HUNG. ✓2040. Determination of magnesium in cast iron. I. Sajó and P. Rényi (*Kohászati Lapok*, 1953, 8 [11], 225; *Referativnyi Zh., Khim.*, 1954, Abstr. No. 40,009).—Magnesium is determined by titration with EDTA (disodium salt) with Eriochrome black T as indicator, after the iron has been pptd. electrolytically at a mercury cathode. The error is ± 0·005 per cent. E. HAYES

UJVARY, Janos; REPAS, Pal; SAJO, Istvan, dr.

Carbon determination in low-carbon steels. Koh lap 93 no.7:332-334 Jl '60.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SINGLIAR, M; DYKYJ, J; REPAS, M; LUKACOVIC, L

Research Institute for Petrochemistry, Novaky - (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, pp 233-242

"Analysis and identification of propylene dimers by gas-liquid chromatography."

REPAS, Pal

Problems in analyzing modified cast irons. Koh lap 93 no.6: Suppl: Ontode 11 no.6:138-142 Je '60.

1. Vasipari Kutato Intezet.

REPAS, Pal; SAJO, Istvan, dr.

Determination of boron content in ferroboron. Koh lap 93 no.9: 426 S '60.

REPAS, PAL

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 3
March 1954
Chemistry-
Analytical and
Inorganic

3020 - Determining Magnesium in Cast Iron. (Hungarian.) István Sajó and Pál Répás *Ontöde*, v. 1, no. 11, Nov. 1953, p. 225.

Describes a rapid and accurate method based on electrolyzing Fe with Hg cathode and titrating Mg by means of "complexone".

REPAS, Pal

4

(2)

Determining Magnesium in Cast Iron. (Hungarian.)
Istvan Sajo and Pal Repas, Ontode, v. 4, no. 11, Nov. 1953, p. 225.
Describes a rapid and accurate method based on electrolyzing Fe with Hg cathode and titrating Mg by means of "complexone".

REPAS, Pal (Budapest XI Fehervari ut 144)

Quick analysis of magnets. Acta chimica Hung 28 no.1/3:243-251 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Forschungsinstitut fur die Eisenindustrie, Budapest.

(Magnets) (Vanadium) (Ferrates)
(Sulfosalicylic acid)

COUNTRY : OSLOVAKIA B.
CATEGORY : General Biology.
General Histology.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 2, 1959, No. 5045

AUTHOR : Repas, Samuel
INST. : -
TITLE : Tissue Culture of Surviving Vessels.

ORIG. PUB. : Biologia, 1958, 13, No. 2, 137-138

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

-11-

PAL, S.

"Cultivation of surviving blood vessels as the only criterion of their vitality."

p. 137 (Biologia, Vol. 13, no. 2, 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 9, September 1958

[illegible], S.; SLABEVICIUS, J.

SCIENCE

[illegible], S.: SLABEVICIUS, J. Contribution to the study of histological changes in implanted blood-vessel grafts. p. 302.

Vol. 13, No. 4, 1958.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 12, Dec. '58

REPASI, Balazs

Construction of eccentric ribbon looms with 200/minute revolution number and the economy of its manufacture. Magy textil 15 no.2:56-58 F '63.

1. Debreceni Textilmuvek.

[redacted], Gellert, okleveles kohomernok

Problems of manufacturing and utilizing weldable steels with high flow limits. Koh lap 97 no.6:281-287 Je'64.

[illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] metallurgic engineer [illegible] on the International [illegible]allurgy Days of [B]elgium-Luxembourg. (To be contd.) p. 3[illegible].

[illegible] (Magyar [illegible]szati [illegible] [illegible]) [B]udapest, Hungary. [V]ol. 1[illegible], no. [illegible], [S]ept. 1959.

[Mon]thly List of East Europ[e]an Accessions ([illegible]I) LC, Vol. [illegible], no. 1, Jan. 1960

[E]ncl.

LAPASI, G.

LAPASI, G. Initial experiences at the 125-ton open-hearth furnace of the Stalin Ironworks from the viewpoint of heating technique and metallurgy. p. 337.
Information about the 1955 premiums for research. p. 349.

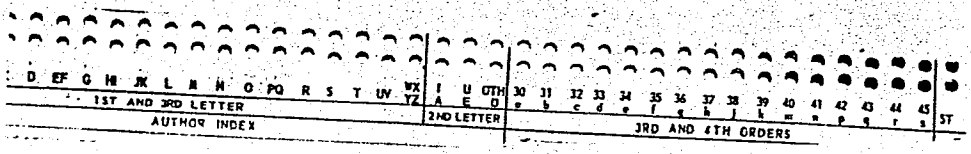
Vol. 10, No. 8, Aug. 195 .
MOHASZATI LAPOK.
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

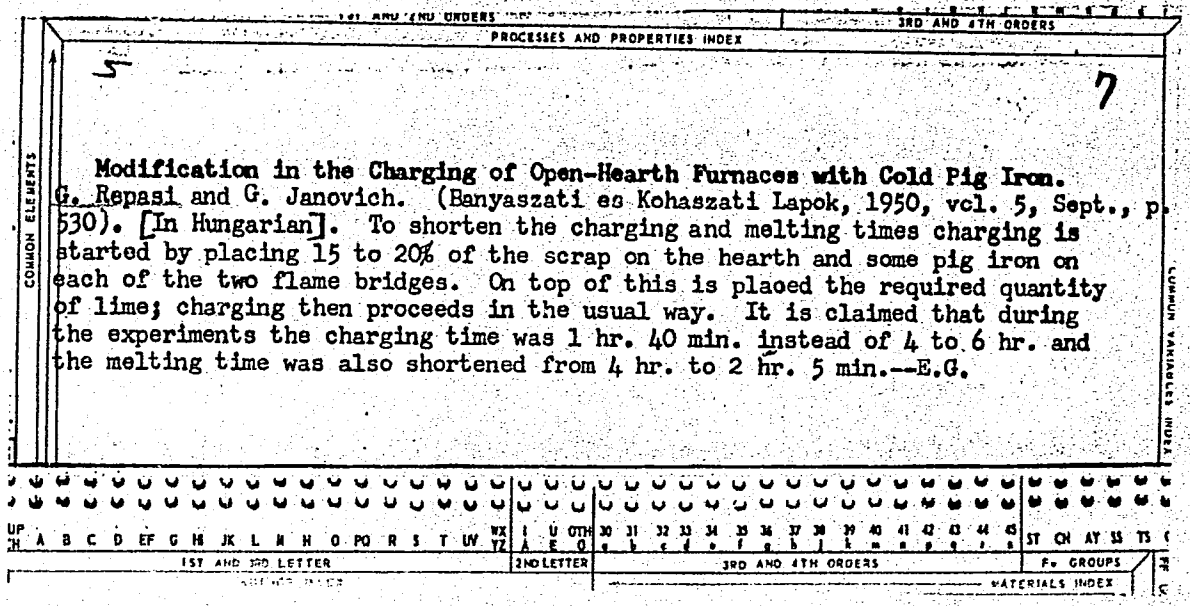
REPASI, G.

Modification in the charging of open-hearth furnaces with cold pig iron. G. Répási and G. Janovich (*Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok*, 1950, 5, 530; *J. Iron Steel Inst.*, 1951, 168, 92).—To shorten the charging and melting times, charging is started by placing 15—20% of the scrap on the hearth and some pig Fe on each of the two flame bridges. On top of this the required quantity of CaO is placed; charging then proceeds in the usual way. The charging time was shortened from 4—6 hr. to 1 hr. 40 min. and the melting time from 4 hr. to 2 hr. 5 min. in the experiments described.

R. B. CLARKE.



Repasi, G.



Modification in the Charging of Open-Hearth Furnaces with Cold Pig Iron. G. Repasi and G. Janovich. (Banyaszati es Kohaszati Lapok, 1950, vol. 5, Sept., p. 530). [In Hungarian]. To shorten the charging and melting times charging is started by placing 15 to 20% of the scrap on the hearth and some pig iron on each of the two flame bridges. On top of this is placed the required quantity of lime; charging then proceeds in the usual way. It is claimed that during the experiments the charging time was 1 hr. 40 min. instead of 4 to 6 hr. and the melting time was also shortened from 4 hr. to 2 hr. 5 min.--E.G.

99. The utilization of low-manganese pig iron in open-hearth furnaces. G. Répási. *Kohászati Lapok*, Vol. 13(91), 1958, No. 5—6, pp. 251—257, 12 figs., 5 tabs.

The Danube Iron Works gradually converted to the use of low-manganese pig iron (the Mn content was reduced from 1.8—2.5% to 0.8—1.2%). The reduction of the Mn content had the following consequences on the operation: (1) The efficiency of the Mn content of the pig iron increases when the Mn content is reduced to about 0.8—1.2%, however somewhat more ferromanganese is used. (2) The MnO content of the slag is reduced without any apparent effect on desulphurization. (3) The FeO content of the slag increases which must be compensated by the reduction of the basicity of the slag. This means less slag under the same conditions. (4) Where the reduction of the MnO content of the slag is considerable, the rate of the carbon drop increases. (5) The reduction of the Mn content has no effect on the technological properties of rimmed steel. Low-manganese pig iron should be desulphurized either in the blast furnace itself or — in some cases necessarily — between the blast furnace and the open hearth furnace.

46. Production planning in a steel plant -- Acelmu gyartastervezes -- HG
by G. Repasi (Hungarian Journal of Metallurgy -- Kohaszati Lapok. -- Vol. VI, (LXXXIV), No. 4, pp 78--94, April 1951, 13 figs., 6 tabs.)

The production plan for open hearth steels can only be established accurately after the different types of steels have been classified according to production requirements. The chemical composition, the subsequent treatment or the products manufactured from the steel may serve as the basis of coordination. The determination of the charge depends on the final C content of the steel to be produced. The refining process and the tapping temperature are also influenced by the C content. In this light the author deals with open hearth furnace charges, the regulation of slag, physical and chemical properties of slag samples, deoxidation and its effect on the quality of steel. Nomographs are presented on the effect of charging. The different characteristics and quantities of slag, the feeding of lime and mill scale are dealt with in respect to the composition of pig iron. The included tables and diagrams are valuable guides for practical use.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

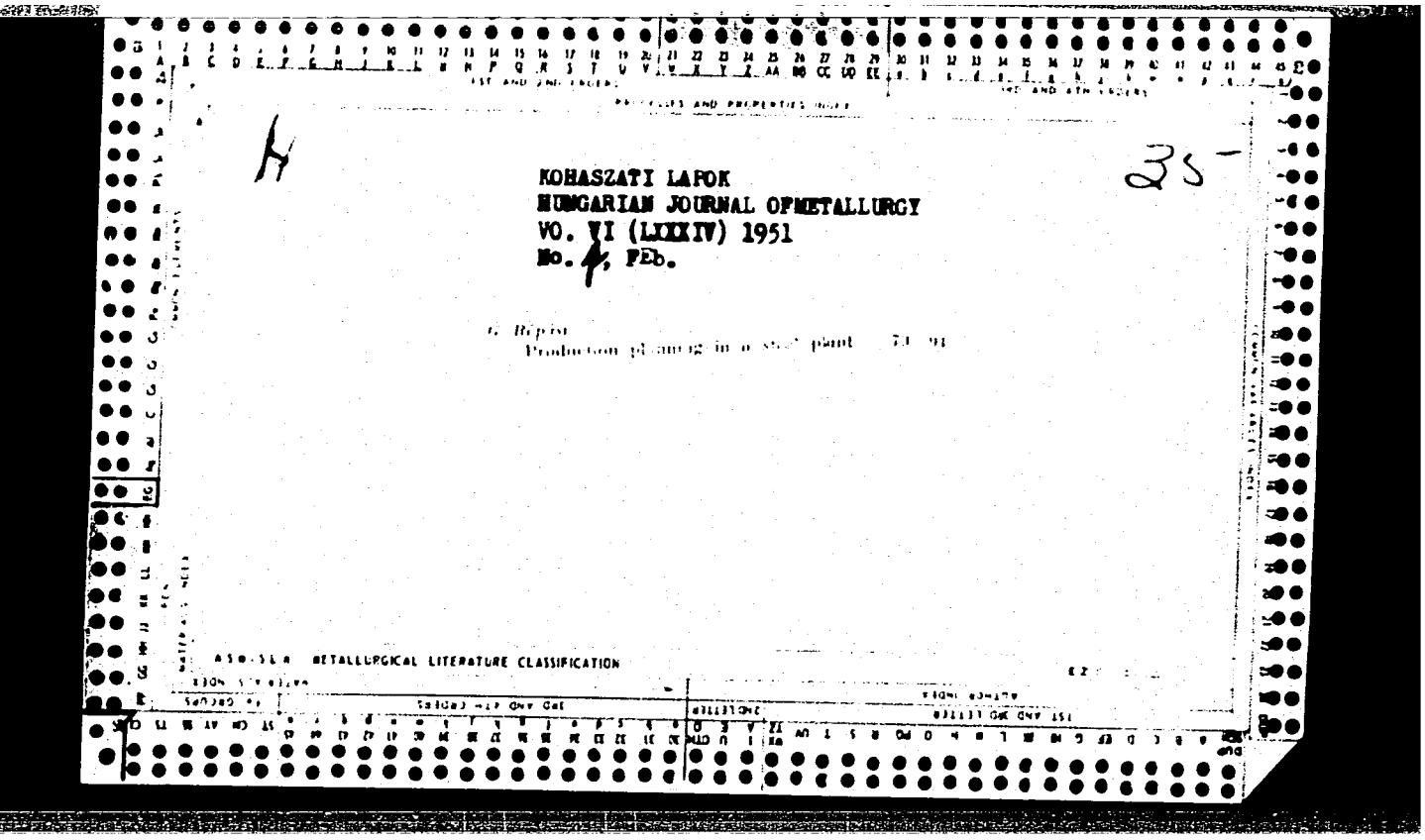
BC

B1 5

Modification in the charging of open-hearth furnaces with cold pig iron. G. Répási and G. Janovich (*Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok*, 1950, 5, 130; *J. Iron Steel Inst.*, 1951, 168, 92).—To shorten the charging and melting times, charging is started by placing 15—20% of the scrap on the hearth and some pig Fe on each of the two flame bridges. On top of this the required quantity of CaO is placed; charging then proceeds in the usual way. The charging time was shortened from 4—6 hr. to 1 hr. 40 min. and the melting time from 4 hr. to 2 hr. 5 min. in the experiments described.

R. B. Clarke.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



KOHASZATI LAPOK
HUNGARIAN JOURNAL OFMETALLURGY
VO. VI (LXXIV) 1951
No. 4, FEb.

Report
Production planning in a steel plant 73 91

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

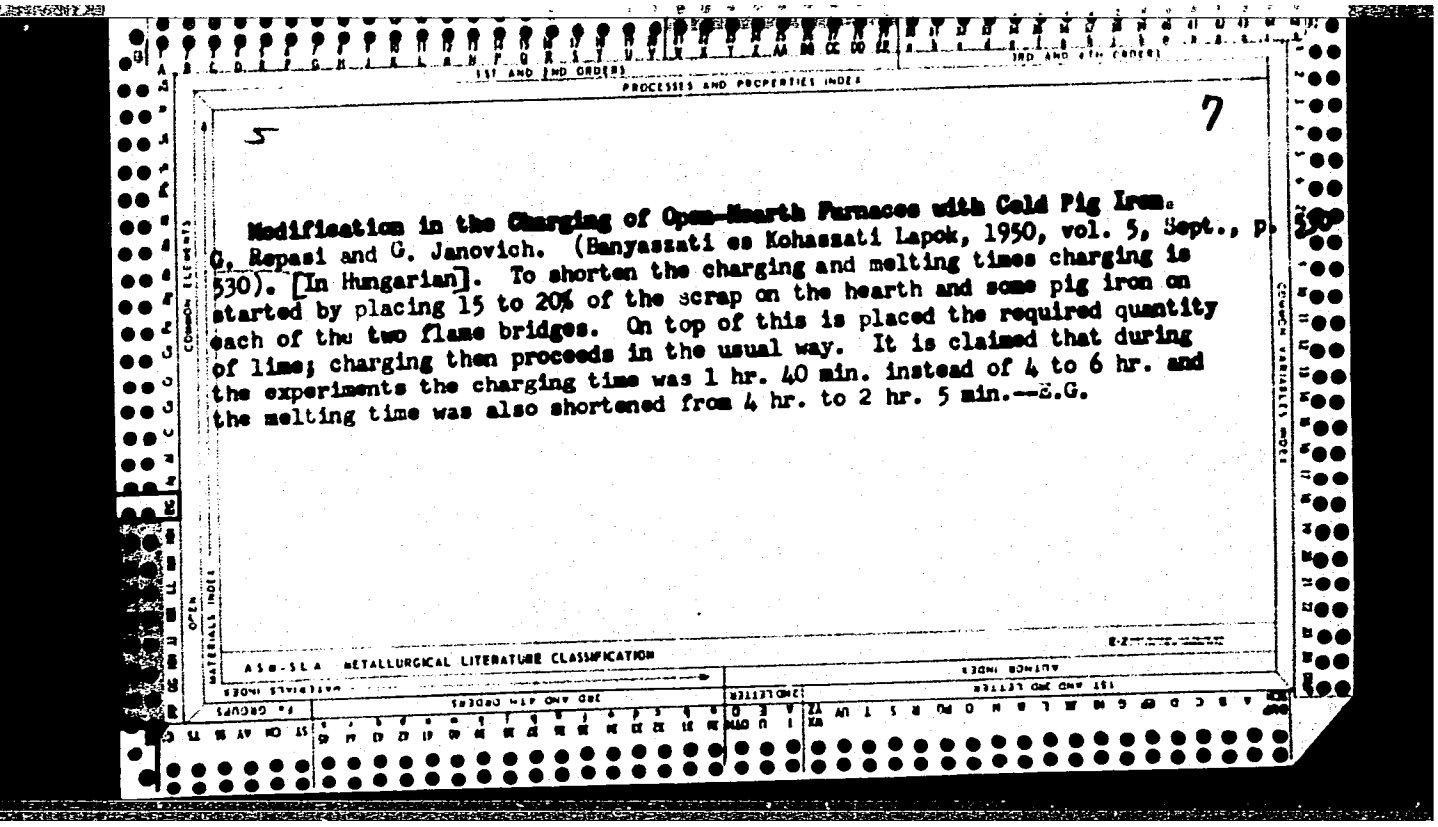
REPASI, G

Distr: 4E2c

3/1

Use of pig iron with low manganese content in Siemens-Martin furnaces. Gellért Répási (Dunai Vasmű, Sztálinváros, Hung.). *Kohászati Lapok* 91, 251–61(1958).—A review with 14 references. L. G. Arvai

#1c



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

5

7

Modification in the Charging of Open-Hearth Furnaces with Cold Pig Iron. G. Repasi and G. Janovich. (Banyaszati es Kohaszati Lapok, 1950, vol. 5, Sept., p. 530). [In Hungarian]. To shorten the charging and melting times charging is started by placing 15 to 20% of the scrap on the hearth and some pig iron on each of the two flame bridges. On top of this is placed the required quantity of lime; charging then proceeds in the usual way. It is claimed that during the experiments the charging time was 1 hr. 40 min. instead of 4 to 6 hr. and the melting time was also shortened from 4 hr. to 2 hr. 5 min.--E.G.

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REPASSI, Gellert

Refining air processes. Pt. 2. Koh lap 93 no.2:60-65 F '60.

Distr: 4E2c

Use of pig iron with low manganese content in Siemens-Martin furnaces. Gellért Répási (Dunai Vasmű, Sztálinváros, Hung.). *Kohászati Lapok* 91, 251-61(1958).—A review with 14 references. L. G. Arvni

REPASI, Istvan (Szentendre); RACZ, Dezso (Budapest III., Mokus u. 6)
JAMBOR, Lajos; SUCHA, Janos (Vecses, Batthany u. 7)

Motorists' letters. Auto motor 14 no. 8:5 ^ap'61.

1. Fovarosi Operettszinhaz tagja, Budapest (for Jambor).

REPASI, M

Distr: 4E2c(j)

144. Synthetic linear polymers. Preparation of polymethylene-glycol maleate phthalate methylmethacrylate copolymers setting at room temperature and investigation of some of their properties. (In English) I. Rusznák, I. Géczy, M. Répási. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Vol. 14, 1958, No. 1—2, pp. 61—68, 9 tabs.

Contact resins setting at room temperature (25° C) were prepared from ethylene glycol, maleic anhydride, phthalic anhydride and methylmethacrylate. Unsaturated polyester and comonomer in a proportion of 70 : 30 were applied. In order to harden the mixture benzoyl perioxide and diethyl aniline were used in a proportion of 1 : 0.25. Contact resin prepared from unsaturated polyester maleic acid—phthalic acid of 0.8 : 0.2 molar proportion and from methylmethacrylate showed optimum chemical properties while the copolymer free of phthalic acid showed the best mechanical properties. The time of gelatinization of the mixture obtained varied at room temperature from 3 hours to 3 min, and the time of total polymerization from 30 min, to 5 min.

RB
111

REPASI, M.

Distr: 4E2c(j)

144. Synthetic linear polymers. Preparation of polymethylene-glycol maleate phthalate methylmethacrylate copolymers setting at room temperature and investigation of some of their properties. (In English) I. Rusznák, I. Géczy, M. Répási. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Vol. 14, 1958, No. 1—2, pp. 61—68, 9 tabs.

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REPASSKY, L., inz.

Certain pecularities of mining in the Mine Erzberg. Rudy 10 no.6:213-214 Je '62.

REPASSKY, Lubomir

Mont Blanc tunnel driving. Rudy 11 no.1:35-36 Ja '63.

BARTHA, Ferenc, dr.; JENEY, Endre, dr.; MORIK, Jozsef, dr.; REPASSY, Istvan, dr.; VEDRES, Istvan, dr.

Study on the hygienic conditions at the tobacco plant and nicotine establishment in Debrecen. Fight against just and incotineinjuries. Nepegeszseegugy 35 no.7:182-187 July 54.

1. Kozlemeny o debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Kozegeszegtani Intezetebol (igazgato: Jeney Endre, dr. egyetemi tanar)

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
Hungary, Debrecen, tobacco plant hygienic cond.)
(DUST, injurious effects
tobacco plant Hungary, prev. measures)
(NICOTINE, injurious effects
tobacco plant workers, Hungary, prev. measures)

VARGHA, Gyula, dr.; REPASY, Istvan, dr.

The problem of cancer of primary anastomoses following Bilroth I operation. Magy. sebesz. 15 no.3:153-161 Je '62.

1. Komarom megyei Tanacs Korhaz-Rendelointezete, Tatabanya (Ig.-foorvos: Gergely Tibor dr.) ulcusgondozoja es rontgenszakrendelese (Foorvos: Vargha Gyula dr.), valamint altalanos sebeszetenek (Foorvos: Kabdebo Jozsef dr.) kozlemenye.

(GASTRECTOMY compl)
(STOMACH NEOPLASMS case reports)

REPATY, J., inz.

Cutting porous concretes. Stavivo 41 no.6:199-203 Je '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav stavebnictva, Bratislava.

ALEKSIN, Faddey Yefimovich; REPCHANSKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; POLYAKOVA, V., red.; KUZNETSOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Mechanized harvesting of sugar beets for feed] Mekhanizatsiia uborki sakharnoi svekly na kormovye tseli. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1961. 61 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Sugar beets—Harvesting)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25183

Author : Repchanskiy, A.A.
Inst : Not given
Title : The width in Interfurrow Planting in Irrigated Rayons

Orig Pub: Sakharnaya svekla, 1957, No 4, 8-11

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

POLUKORDAS, G.; REICHITE, M. [Repcyte, M.]

Pharmacological activity of some aminoethyl esters of 1,4-benzodioxan. Farm. i toks. 28 no.5:603-607 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - dotsent G.Polukordas) Vil'nyusskogo universiteta imeni V.Kapsukasa. Submitted May 30, 1964.

L 37143-66 EWT(1) RO

ACC NR: AP6004972 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0390/65/026/005/0603/0607

21
20
B

AUTHORS: Polukordas, G.; Repchite, M.

ORG: Department of Pharmacology/ headed by Docent G. Polukordas/, Vilnius University im. V. Kapsukas (Kafedra farmakologii Vil'nyusskogo universiteta)

TITLE: Pharmocological action of some aminoethyl ethers of benzodioxane-1,4

SOURCE: Farmakologiya i toksikologiya, v. 28, no. 5, 1965, 603-607

TOPIC TAGS: medical research, adrenal gland

ABSTRACT: A study was made of 23 preparations derived from benzodioxane-1,4 -- 7 compounds with side chains in 6th position (hydrochlorides) and 16 with side chains in 5th position (11 hydrochlorides and 5 iodomethylates). The LD_{50} were established according to the Litchfield-Wilcoxon method. Tabulated results of tests show that aminoethyl ethers of 5-oxybenzodioxane-1,4 are more toxic to white mice than aminoethyl ethers of 6-oxybenzodioxane-1,4, while iodomethylates of the former are twice as toxic as analogous hydrochlorides. Unsedated rabbits treated with 5--10 mg/kg of the compounds showed stimulation, tremors and spasms in the majority of cases. The compound P-38 also caused diminishing pain sensitivity, and iodomethylates

UDC: 615.787-092.22

Card 1/2

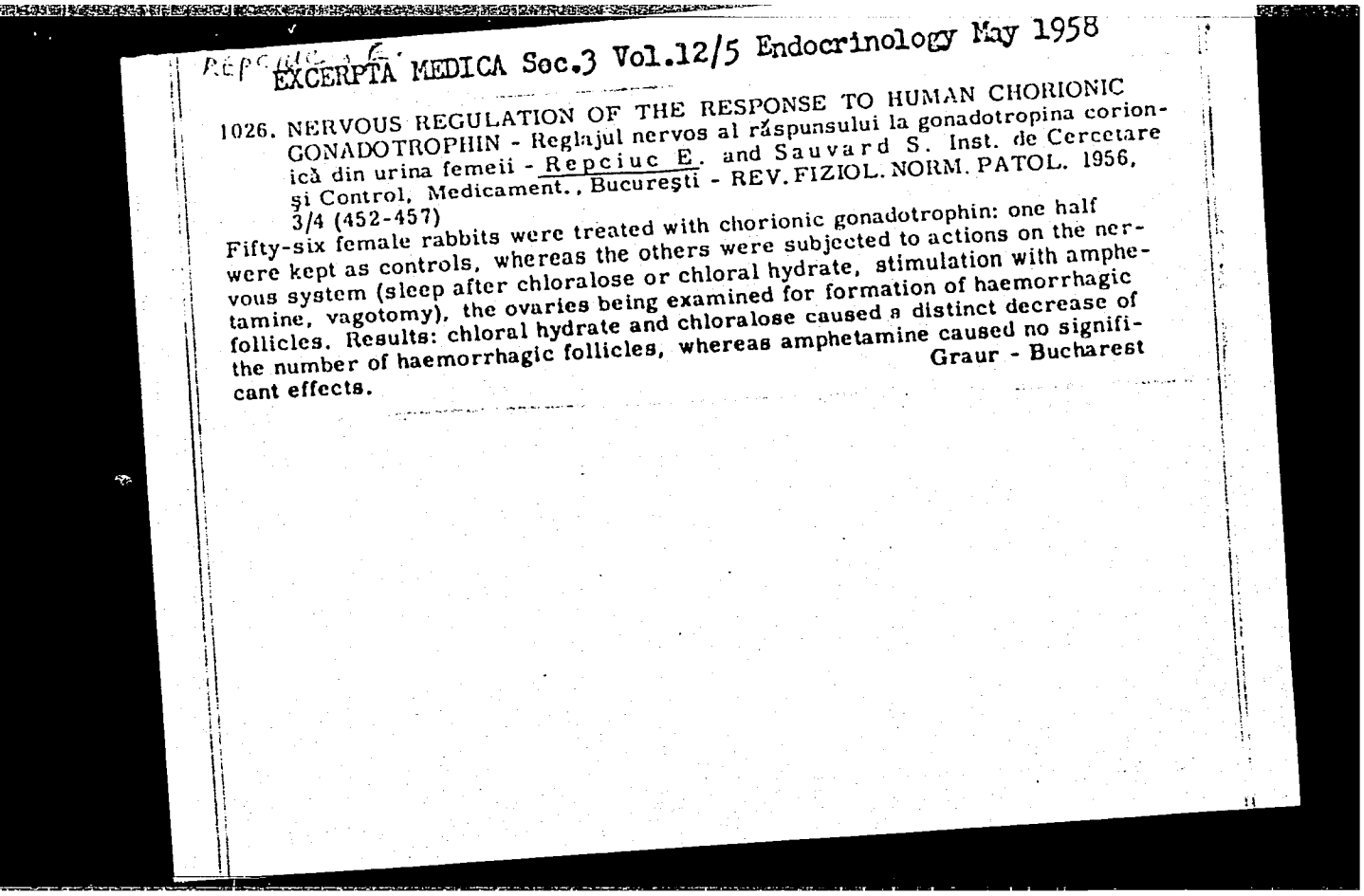
L 37143-66

ACC NR: AP6004972

P-15 and P-19 caused a temporary weakening of skeletal muscles and stoppage of respiration. Hydrochlorides of aminoethyl ethers of 5-oxybenzodioxane-1,4 injected in doses of 10 mg/kg into sedated cats and dogs lowered blood pressure by 30--60%. P-7, P-13, P-33, P-38, P-34 caused hypotension for 1½--3 hours, while other compounds of this group caused it for 5--60 minutes. P-2 elevated blood pressure for 10--15 minutes. P-33, P-44, P-39, and P-40 proved toxic for cats. Doses of 0.5--5 mg/kg were used in the experiments. Hydrochlorides of aminoethyl ethers of 6-oxybenzodioxane-1,4 had an insignificant effect on blood pressure and no adrenal-blocking or hypotensive properties. All hydrochlorides of aminoethyl ethers of 5-oxybenzodioxane-1,4 diminish the pressor effects of adrenalin and noradrenalin, while analogous iodomethylates do not have adrenal-blocking properties, but produce a curare-like effect. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 30May64/ OTH REF: 012

Card 2/2 af

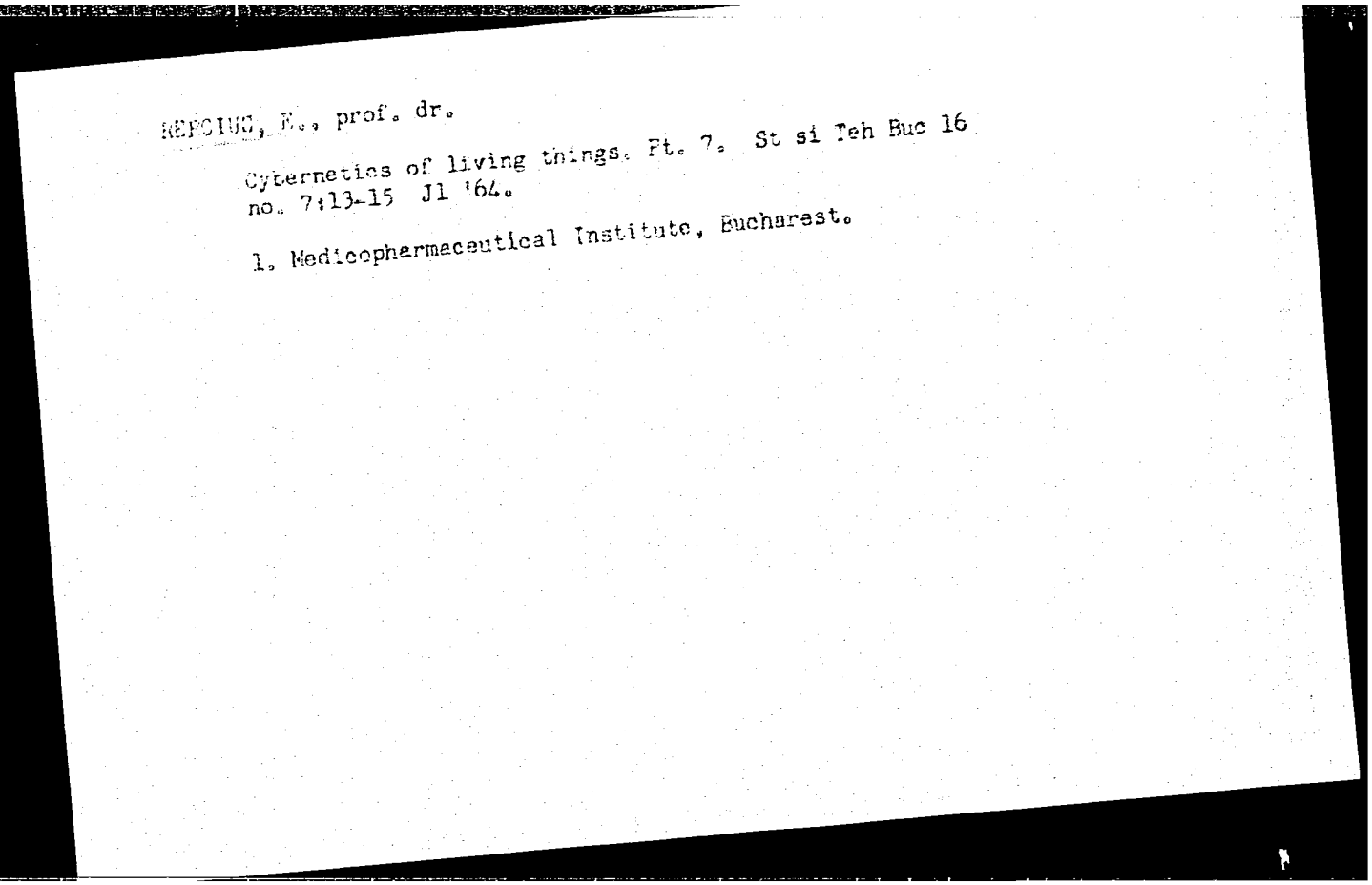


EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.3 Vol.12/5 Endocrinology May 1958

1026. NERVOUS REGULATION OF THE RESPONSE TO HUMAN CHORIONIC GONADOTROPHIN - Reglajul nervos al răspunsului la gonadotropina corionică din urina femeii - Repciuc E. and Sauvard S. Inst. de Cercetare şi Control, Medicament., Bucureşti - REV. FIZIOL. NORM. PATOL. 1956, 3/4 (452-457)

Fifty-six female rabbits were treated with chorionic gonadotrophin: one half were kept as controls, whereas the others were subjected to actions on the nervous system (sleep after chloralose or chloral hydrate, stimulation with amphetamine, vagotomy), the ovaries being examined for formation of haemorrhagic follicles. Results: chloral hydrate and chloralose caused a distinct decrease of the number of haemorrhagic follicles, whereas amphetamine caused no significant effects.

Graur - Bucharest



REPCIUC, E., prof. dr.

Cybernetics of living things. Pt. 7. St si Teh Buc 16 no. 7:13-15 Jl '64.

1. Medicopharmaceutical Institute, Bucharest.

REPCIUC, E.; ANDRONESCU, A.

On the torsion of the intestine and the mesentery. Pts.1-2.
Rev Roum embryol 1 no.2:115-138 '64.

1. Second Chair of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicire, Bucharest.

REPCIUC, E.
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -Prof. Univ.-

Affiliation: Medico-Pharmaceutical Institute (Institutul Medico-Farmaceutic Bucharest,

Source: Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica, No. 9, Sep 1961, pp 26-27.

Data: "The Atheistic Conception of Darwin."

GPO 981643

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Internal Secretion. E-7
Sex Glands.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 84461

Author : Repciuc, E., Sauvard, S.
Inst :
Title : The Nervous Regulation of Response Reactions to Chorionic Gonadotropin from the Urine of Women.

Orig Pub : Fiziol. norm. si patol., 1956, 3, No 4, 452-457

Abstract : Female rabbits were given 20 mg doses of chorionic gonadotropin (CG). Simultaneously, 0.1 gr doses of chloral hydrate were induced for a 48 hour period 2 times daily which produced a shallow intermittent sleep. After 48 hours no changes were discovered in the ovaries; distinct changes were found in the ovaries of control animals, however, which were given CG only. Similar inhibitory effects were observed in animals which were given intraperitoneal injections of chloralose (0.08 gr/kg daily for 2 days) in

Card 1/2

REPCIUC, E., prof. univ.; TACHE, A., lector univ.

Medicine and religion. St si Teh Buc 16 no.2:39-41 F '64.

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology. Sensory Organs.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36930.

Author : Repciuc, E.
Inst :
Title : Some Aspects of Biophysics of the Optic Analyzers.

Orig Pub: An. Rom-Sov. biol., 1957, 12, No 1, 51-81.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

Abs Jour : of Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57154

Abstract : tion has hardly changed (93.92% in relation to the contralateral). Following the exclusion of the function of the extremity by placing it in the skin pocket of the abdomen, the development of the muscles of this extremity differed little from the normal. The author comes to the conclusion that denervation disturbs the synchronism of the development of the musculature and inhibits the tempo of myogenesis. The normal innervation of the muscular bases is a condition which makes possible the coordination of the tempo of muscular development of different parts of the body.

REPCIUC, E.; ANDRONESCU, A.

Appearance of the first blood vessels inside the neural tube of chickens and various mammals. Bul.stiint., sect.med. 6 no.4:1023-1042 Oct-Dec '54.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, embryology
neural tube, appearance of first blood vessels, in chick and various mammals)
(BLOOD VESSELS
appearahce inside neural tube of chicken & various mammal embryos)

REPCIUC, E.; TIMAR, M.

The metabolism of certain barbituric derivations in irradiated organisms. Rev. sci. med. 6 no.1/2:95-99 '61.

(RADIATION EFFECTS experimental)
(BARBITURATES metabolism)

[redacted], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

Determining the [illegible] concentration in rat [illegible]. Acta fisiol acad biochimie 7 no.3:331-33[illegible] '64.

1. Chair of [illegible] 2 of the Medico-pharmaceutical [illegible], Bucharest. Submitted June 26, 1964.

L 09175-67 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m) GW/WH

ACC NR: AP7002293 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/005/1141/1144

AUTHOR: Chaynikov, V. I.; Repechka, M. A.

ORG: Pacific Ocean Department, Institute of Oceanology, AN SSSR (Tikhookeanskoye otdeleniye Instituta okeanologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Underwater volcanism in the Sea of Japan

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 168, no. 5, 1966, 1141-1144

TOPIC TAGS: physical geology, oceanography

ABSTRACT:

The pyroclastic material of sea deposits is one of the principal sources of information on the activity of underwater volcanoes. In some rare cases it can be demonstrated that the material is from underwater, not surface volcanoes. Areas known to be free of debris from land volcanoes should be selected for study of material from underwater volcanoes. In the Sea of Japan there are two such areas which the authors selected because it is known that the bottom is free of material from surface eruptions: the Yamato rise, between the Japanese islands and the mainland, and in the region of the continental slope, near Peter the Great Gulf. The bulk of this paper describes volcanic material from the bottom deposits of these two parts of the Sea of Japan. Cores from 45 geological stations were studied. The pyroclastic fragments consisted of volcanic glass with individual crystals of transparent

UDC: 551.214

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L 09175-67

ACC NR: AP7002293

feldspar. They are observed in the sandy fraction of individual samples or form intercalations (horizons) in the sedimentary layer. The thickness of these horizons varies from 0.5 to 10 cm. The material is described in detail. These and similar data can yield information on the history of submarine volcanism. The thickness of the intercalations in relation to the above- and below-lying layers of sediments can be used to date the time of specific eruptions. In the two areas mentioned above, for example, the history of underwater volcanism was found to be quite different.
[This paper was presented by N. M. Strakhov on 05Mar 66.] Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 37,397]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 16Feb66 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 nst

RUFFIEWSKI, A.

"Activation of Fishing by Boat in the Baltic Sea." P. 26. (GOSPODARKA RYBNA, Vol. 5, No. 11, Nov. 1953. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

REPENKO, A.P.

We are carrying out all building operations. Transp.stroi. 9 no.12:4-5 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Simferopol'--Building)

REPENKO, A.T.

FAKTOROVICH, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEVROPIN, V.S., inzh.-ekonom.; REPENKO, A.T., red.; MORSKOY, K.L., red.izd-va; TEYERMAN, T.M., tekhn.red.

[Organizational forms of the management of construction work economic administrative districts] Organizatsionnye formy upravleniia stroitel'stva v ekonomicheskikh administrativnykh raionakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1958. 26 p. (MIRA 11:5)

(Construction industry)

REPENKO, A.T., red.; GUREVICH, M.S., red.; GINZBURG, A.S., red.; YERMOLAYEV, V.V., red.; ZHUK, A.A., red.; USPENSKIY, V.V., red.; MASLOV, N.A., red.izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.; KORNEYEVA, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Section on the economics of the construction industry] Sektsiia ekonomiki stroitel'stva. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1958. 369 p. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stroitel'stvu, 3rd, Moscow, 1958.
(Construction industry--Costs)

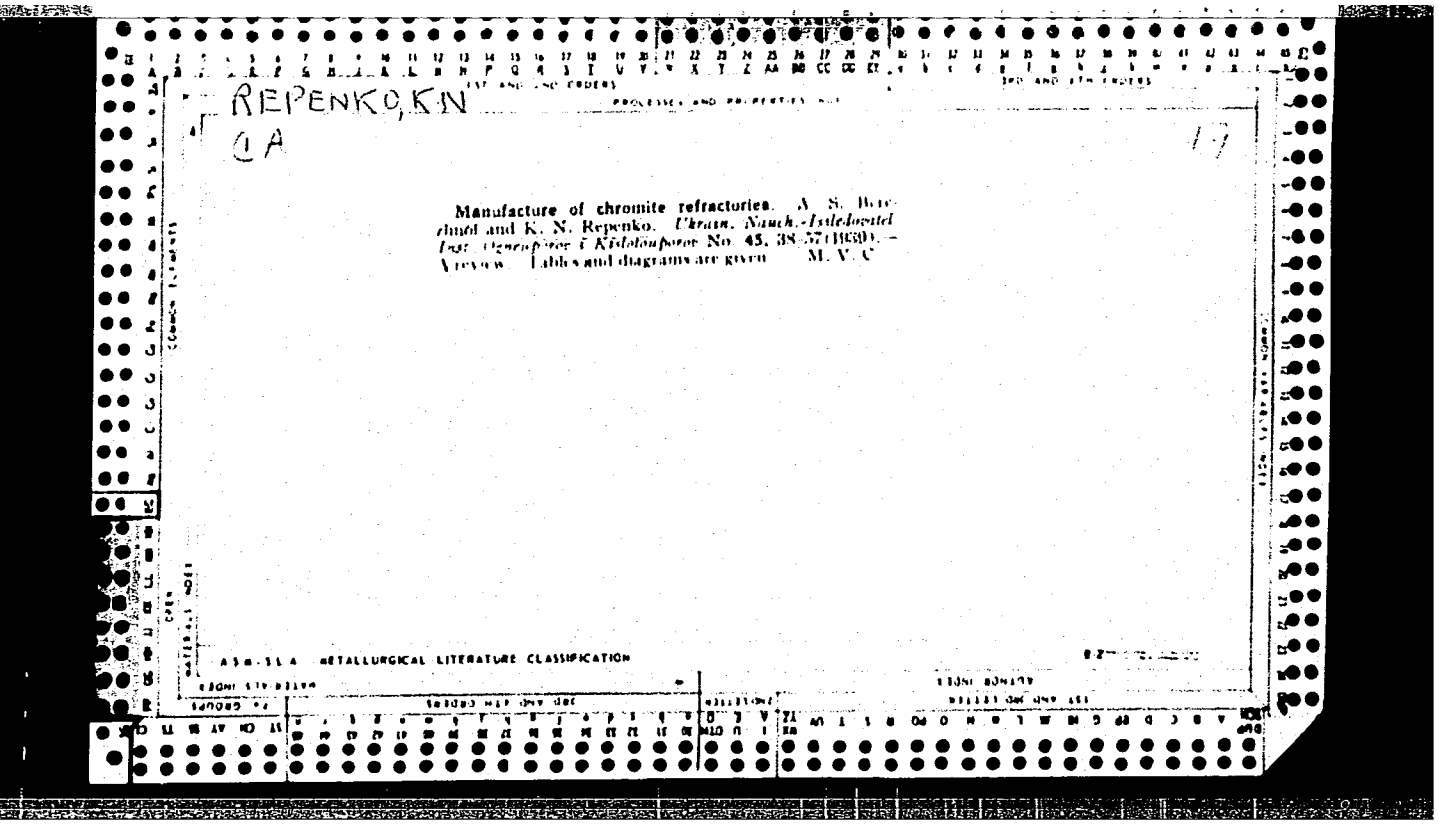
REPENKO, A.T.

Lowering construction costs of industrial buildings. Trudy MIEI no.14:102-114 '59 (MIRA 13:1)

1. Nachal'nik otdela ekonomiki stroitel'stva Gosstroya SSSR.
(Construction industry--Costs)
(Factories--Design and construction)

YEVROPIN, Vladimir Sergeyevich; REPENKO, A.T., red.; IL'IN, V.M., red.; MALYUGIN, V.N., red.; MASLOV, N.A., red. [deceased]; USPENSKIY, V.V., red.; LEYKIN, B.P., red.; SHASS, M.Ye., red.; KUTSENOVA, A.A., red.izd-va; IGNAT'YEV, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Basic problems in the organization of the administration of construction] Osnovnye voprosy organizatsii upravleniia stroitel'stvom. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 96 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Construction industry)



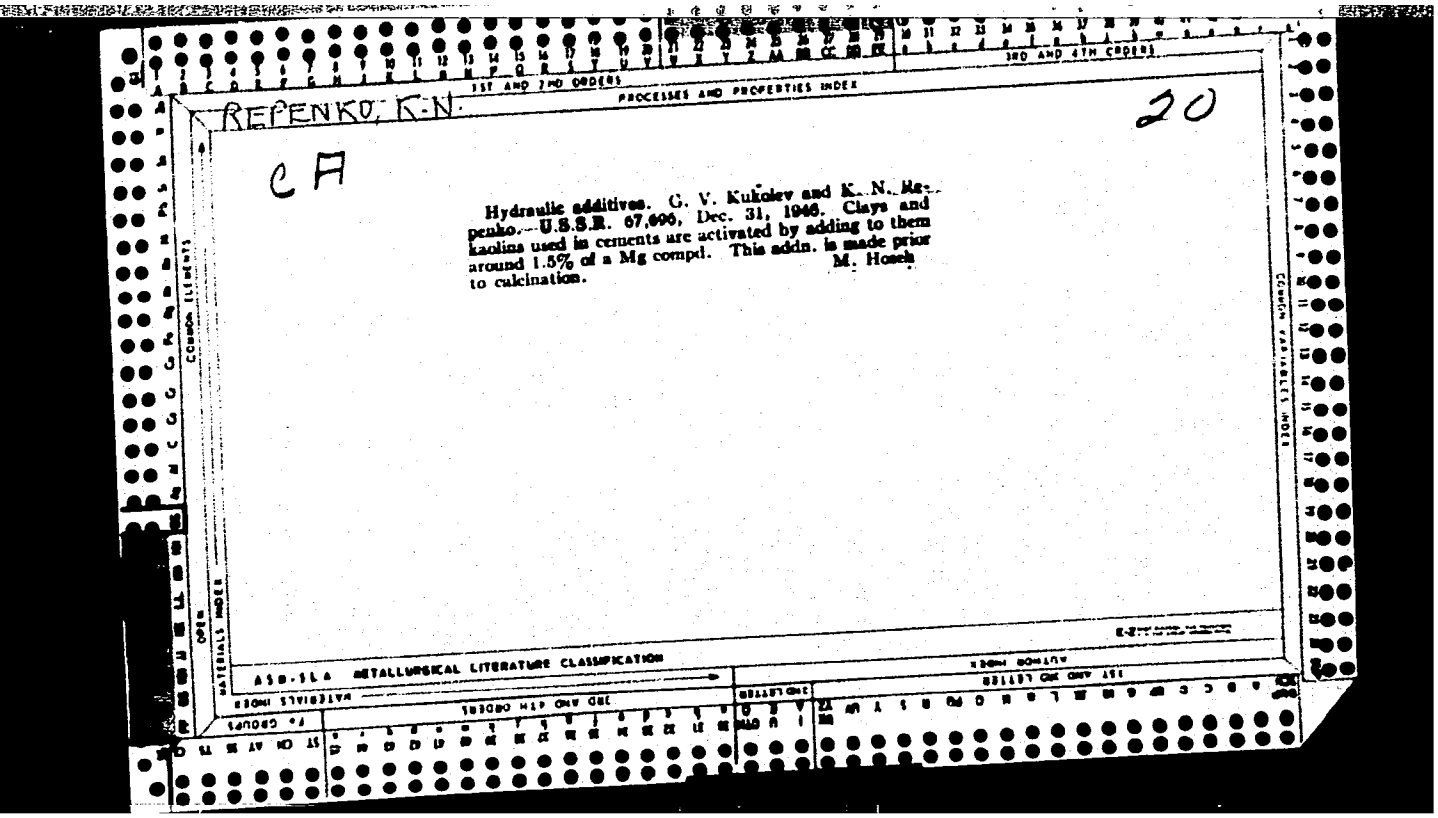
REPENKO, K N

QA

17

Manufacture of chromite refractories. A. S. Berezhnoĭ and K. N. Repenko. *Ukrain. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Ogneuporov i Kislotauporov* No. 45, 38–57(1959).—A review. Tables and diagrams are given. M. V. C.

A54-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



REPENKO, K.N.

CA

20

Hydraulic additives. G. V. Kukolev and K. N. Repenko. U.S.S.R. 67,696, Dec. 31, 1946. Clays and kaolins used in cements are activated by adding to them around 1.5% of a Mg compd. This addn. is made prior to calcination. M. Hosch

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Jan 52
Composition

"Region of Nonrefractory Compounds in the CaO - MgO - Al_2O_3 Systems," K. N. Repenko, Cand Tech Sci, Khar'kov Inst of Refractories

"Ogneupory" No 1, pp 27-32

Experimentally establishes regions of nonrefractory compounds and plots them on phase diagram, permitting sepn of that region of ternary mixts in CaO - MgO - Al_2O_3 system which may be used for making refractories. Plots diagrams of fusibility for

203T38

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Jan 52
Composition (Contd)

systems: CaO - Al_2O_3, MgO - $Ca_3Al_2O_6$, MgO - $Ca_5Al_6O_{14}$ and MgO - $CaAl_2O_4$. Establishes that addn of calcium aluminates to periclase decreases its refractory quality.

203T38

REPENKO, K. N.

REPENKO, K.N.

Sintering in the Ca - MgO - Al_2O_3 system and the properties of certain refractories. Ogneupory 18 no.4:178-185 Ap '53. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov.
(Refractory materials) (Metallic oxides)

15-1957-3-3127

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, pp 101-102 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Repenko, K. N.

TITLE: Chrome-Magnesite Refractories and Their Properties (Khromomagnezitovyye ogneupory i ikh svoystva)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. tr. Vses. n-i, in-ta ogneuporov, 1955 (1956), Nr 1 (48), pp 97-118

ABSTRACT: The author examines and compares the properties of chrome-magnesite furnace crown bricks manufactured in the USSR and in foreign countries. The material from which the bricks in the USSR were made consisted of chromites from the Kempirsayskiy and Saranovskiy deposits and baked Satkinskiy magnesite. Two types of furnace crown bricks have been manufactured: magnesite-chromite, containing about 30% chromite and 70% magnesite; and chromite-magnesite, containing about 60% chromite and 40% magnesite. At present all factories in the USSR produce magnesite-chromite crown

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Chrome-Magnesite Refractories and Their Properties

bricks, because this type does not swell excessively in reacting with iron oxide and because it has high thermal stability and refractory properties. The shortcoming of this type of brick--the large secondary shrinking--may be compensated for by the greater density of the material obtained and by the high temperature firing. The stability of the magnesite-chromite bricks attained in domestic open-hearth furnaces is rather high: in the 185 ton furnaces of the Zaporozh'ye mill 427 firings were made in 1953; other companies obtained 507 to 658 firings, and the Zlatoust mill succeeded in obtaining more than 800. In foreign countries chrome-magnesite furnace crown bricks are made under different brands ("Radex," "Ankrom," Rubinite, and Lovinite). In the U. S. A., England, and Austria the bricks contain 60% to 70% chromite and 30% to 40% magnesite. In Czechoslovakia chrome-magnesite bricks of the brand "Lovinite III" contain 50% chromite and 50% ferruginous magnesite. Refractory bricks are generally manufactured from coarse-grained chromite and fine-grained magnesite. The bricks are formed in a hydraulic press under a pressure exceeding 1000 kg/cm^2, and are fired

15-1957-3-3127

Chrome-Magnesite Refractories and Their Properties

at temperatures ranging from 1500° to 1700° in different yards. The product obtained has good physico-chemical properties. Investigations of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Refractories and practical experience in domestic mills have shown that the chrome-magnesite refractories with a predominance of magnesite (in the USSR) are the most promising. The author believes that, in order to make further improvements in magnesite-chromite crown bricks, it is desirable to explore new technological processes and to refine the existing processes. Means of improving the existing processes are pointed out: use of purer raw material, weight determinations of the components in the mixture, pressing the raw material at pressures exceeding 1000 kg/cm^2, and others.

B. V. I.

Card 3/3

137-58-4-6489

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 22 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Repenko, K. N.

TITLE: Effect of the Quality of Chromite Ore and Granular Magnesite on the Manufacture and Service of Magnesite-chrome Refractories (Vliyaniye kachestva khromitovoy rudy i magnezitovogo poroshka na proizvodstvo i sluzhbu khromomagnezitovykh ogneuporov)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. in-t ogneuporov. 1957, pp 5-29

ABSTRACT: The results of laboratory and factory experiments to study the effect of : 1) granular composition and moisture of chromite on the pressing of magnesite-chrome refractories: 2) the replacement of common Kimpersayskiye chromite ores containing 10-13% Fe_2O_3 by ferriferous (18-25% Fe_2O_3) soft and hard ores; 3) the degree of sintering of the granular magnesite to the magnesite-chrome (MC) density; 4) the chemical composition of the chromite ore and the sintered granular magnesite on the properties of the MC and on the service life of MC brick in open-hearth furnaces. The experimental results form the basis of proposed en-

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Effect of the Quality of (cont.)

gineering specifications for MC raw materials: the amount of SiO_2 in the raw chromite should be $\leqslant 6\%$, while there should be $\leqslant 1\%$ CaO. In magnesite, correspondingly, $SiO_2 \leqslant 3\%$, CaO $\leqslant 2\%$. In chromite grinding the <0,5 mm fraction should be $\leqslant 35\text{-}40\%$; the apparent porosity of the raw chromite should be $\leqslant 5\%$. and wet chromite ores must not be used, nor should ferriferous friable ores be employed. The grain of granular magnesite should have a porosity of $\leqslant 15\%$, particularly in making magnesite-chrome roof refractories. The introduction of sulfite alcohol residual liquid into the MC mass has a favorable effect on the quality of the raw magnesite-chrome, reduces the tendency to yield excessively to pressing and diminishes friction on ejection from the mold. Maximum service life is revealed by magnesite-chrome refractories having minimum content of the harmful impurities of CaO and SiO_2.

S.G.

1. Refractory materials--Development 2. Refractory materials--Test methods
3. Refractory materials--Test results

Card 2/2

REPENKO, K. N. and L. I. KARYAKIN

"Synthesis of Minerals in a Chrome-spinel Reaction with Magnesium Oxide at High Temperatures" p. 382

29425
S/081/61/000/017/077/166
B101/B102

15 2400

AUTHORS: Berezhnoy, A. S., Repenko, K. N., Getman, I. A., Gul'ko, N. V.

TITLE: Experimental studies of molybdenum disilicide as a refractory material

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 17, 1961, 334, abstract 17 K 200 (Sb. nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t ogneuporov, no. 4, 1960, 296-317)

TEXT: The conditions under which $MoSi_2$ is synthesized from mixture of Mo and Si powders in a stoichiometric ratio without pressure at 1200-1600°C in an H_2 atmosphere have been studied. It has been found that laboratory samples of $MoSi_2$ can be obtained (without preliminary synthesis) by hot pressing at 40 kg/cm^2 in graphite molds. High-density samples of $MoSi_2$ with a porosity of 7% were obtained by hot pressing at 200 kg/cm^2 and 1700°C. For $MoSi_2$ samples fired in a vacuum furnace, the coefficient of thermal expansion in vacuo between 20 and 1580°C was found to be $12.2 \cdot 10^{-6}$. High-density samples showed maximum stability against atmospheric O_2 on

Card 1/2

Experimental studies of molybdenum ...

heating. At 20°C, σ_{compr} = 4500-10,000 kg/cm^2, depending on the grain composition of the charge and on the firing temperature; at 1650°C, σ_{compr} = 350-525 kg/cm^2. Under loads of 2 and 10 kg/cm^2 no deformation was observed at 1650°C. $MoSi_2$ can be used as a refractory material.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

REPENKO, K.N.

"Ceramic and refractory materials with a high alumina content"
by D.N. Poluboiarinov, V.L. Balkevich, R.Ia. Popil'skii.
Reviewed by K.N. Repenko. Ogneupory 26 no.8:392 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Ceramic materials) (Refractory materials) (Alumina)
(Poluboiarinov, D.N.) (Balkevich, V.L.) (Popil'skii, R.Ia.)

S/081/61/000/002/010/023
A005/A105

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1961, No. 2, p. 334, # 2K237

AUTHORS: Berezhnoy, A. S., Repenko, K. N.

TITLE: The Manufacture of Fireproof Articles of Calcium Oxide

PERIODICAL: "Sb. nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t ogneuporov", 1960, No. 3 (50), pp. 109 - 128

TEXT: The authors developed the fundamental conditions of production technology of crucibles of a capacity of up to 400 ml from chemically pure and commercial CaO: a) on the basis of fine-milled lime, and b) with the application of a grainy briquet made of $Ca(OH)_2$. Additions of TiO_2, ZrO_2, and BeO positively affect the sintering process of the articles. An addition of Al_2O_3 is less effective. The hydration resistance of the crucibles depends on the initial material and the porosity of the articles. The hydration of crucibles of chemically pure CaO is higher than that of crucibles of commercial CaO. The application of the additions decreases the hydration rate. Special coatings are developed for decreasing the hydration rate.

From the authors' summary

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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S/131/63/000/001/004/004
B117/B101

AUTHORS: Repenko, K. N., Gul'ko, N. V., Getman, I. A.

TITLE: Reaction of metallic titanium with crucibles made of zirconium dioxide

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 1, 1963, 42 - 45

TEXT: The microstructure and phase composition of crucibles made of ZrO_2 with addition of CaO or Ti, used for producing pure titanium, were investigated before and after use. Experimental crucibles were made by casting aqueous slips of ZrO_2 (grain size $<3\mu$). The ZrO_2 stabilized with CaO at 1750°C gave, after firing at 1750°C, a material consisting entirely of cubic ZrO_2 with a porosity of 0.1%. The ZrO_2 with an addition of 6.4% titanium by weight, initially annealed at 1450°C, was fired at 1850°C. In material containing 95% of the monoclinic ZrO_2 modification the porosity was 1.5%. Titanium was melted in these crucibles at 10^{-4} mm Hg, holding the temperature at 1670 - 1680°C for 30 or 10 min. In crucibles with Ti addition no contact between melt and crucible wall existed after 30 min.
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The content of metallic titanium in the crucible material had increased. Titanium was evenly distributed among the ZrO_2 grains throughout the thickness of the wall. The microhardness of these grains was lower as compared with pure ZrO_2, but the microhardness of the metal had increased as compared with pure titanium. In crucibles with CaO addition, close contact between refractory material and metal melt existed after 30 min. The melt had only slightly penetrated into the refractory material, but caused its erosion. A layer of about 90μ thickness was formed, consisting of metal with sparsely distributed small ZrO_2 particles, some of which penetrated to a depth of 350μ into the melt. After 10 min melting time, similar but less intensive reactions took place in both cases. Conclusion: ZrO_2 crucibles with Ti addition are more durable and offer greater resistance to heat than those with CaO addition. This can partly be ascribed to the fact that titanium forms a solid cover around the ZrO_2 particles and protects ZrO_2 from destruction. Further laboratory and factory tests of ZrO_2 crucibles with titanium addition are recommended as well as investigation of the metal so produced. There are 2 figures and 1 table.
Card 2/3

Reaction of metallic...

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractory Materials)

Card 3/3

L 29336-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) WW/JD/JG
ACC NR: AR6004371 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/015/B068/B068

38
AUTHOR: Repenko, K. N.; Getman, I. A.; Gul'ko, N. V. 21 21 37 B

TITLE: Stabilization and destabilization of zirconium dioxide cubic form

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 15B488

REF SOURCE: Sb. nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t ogneuporov, vyp. 7(54), 1963, 204-212

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium, zirconium oxide, zirconium compound, cubic crystal, ~~structure stability, CaO, MgO~~ heat change of state, vacuum chamber, CHEMICAL STABILIZATION, SOLID SOLUTION

ABSTRACT: The stabilization of ZrO_2 in a commercial zirconium dioxide (93.96%ZrO_2) was studied by methods of chemical, x-ray, and petrographical analyses, with the addition of CaO, MgO, $CaZrO_3$, Ti or Zr. The stability of ZrO_2-CaO- and ZrO_2-MgO solid solutions with prolonged heating on air and in a vacuum at 1200° and short heating in a vacuum at 2100° was also investigated. For a complete transition of monoclinic Zr_2 into cubic Zr_2 an addition of 5% MgO or 2.5% MgO + 2.5% CaO is sufficient. However, an addition of 5% of CaO is inadequate.

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ACC NR: AR6004371

The constants of reaction speed and activation energy of the reaction of binding MgO and CaO with ZrO_2 was calculated. Based on experiments of destabilization of solid solutions the most expedient way was shown of using Ca compounds for stabilizing ZrO_2, especially for processes in a vacuum. D. A.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 CC

L 43125-65 EWG(j)/EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPR/EPA(w)-
EWP(t)/EPA(bb)-2/EWP(b) Pab-10/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-7/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/AT/WH

ACCESSION NR: AR5008433 S/0081/65/000/003/M004/M004

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 3M30

AUTHOR: Repenko, K. N.; Getman, I. A.; Gul'ko, M.V.; Yefimenko, R. L.

TITLE: Hot pressing of boron, aluminum and titanium nitrides

CITED SOURCE: Sb. nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t ogneuporov, vyp. 7(54), 1963, 352-362

TOPIC TAGS: boron nitride, aluminum nitride, titanium nitride, pressed piece density, compacting environment, synthesis environment, nitride pressing

TRANSLATION: The authors determined the effects of temperature, time at that temperature and compacting pressure on the density of pieces hot pressed from nitrides of B, Al and Ti. The density of pieces from hexagonal boron nitride, which is characterized by extensive heat expansion anisotropy, is governed to a large extent by the conditions under which the nitride is synthesized. The densest pieces (porosity 6%) were obtained from a nitride synthesized at low temperatures. Pieces made from nitride synthesized at 1500C were characterized by the independence of their density from compacting temperature effects within the

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ACCESSION NR: AR5008433

range of 1500 - 2400C or effects of exposure periods up to 10 min. An increase in pressure from 150 to 200 kg/cm^2 produced some improvement in density. The density of pieces made from nitrides of Al and Ti depends on pressure, as well as on compacting temperature and exposure period. The density of pieces made from titanium nitride increases more sharply than the density of pieces made from aluminum nitride when the compacting temperature is raised. A recrystallization of Al and Ti nitride grains takes place during the pressing process. The process is facilitated by an increase in compacting temperature, pressure and exposure period. Recrystallization does not take place in boron nitride up to temperatures of 2400C and pressures of 200 kg/cm^2. Addition of $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ has a beneficial effect on the improvement in density of pieces from boron nitride synthesized at 1500C. Nitrides of B, Al and Ti can be pressed in graphite molds since their interaction with the graphite is insignificant for total compacting times of 20 min. or less. Authors' summary

SUB CODE: MM, IE ENCL: 00

Card 2/2 JO

RAMM, V.M.; SURKOV, Ye.I.; AKSEL'ROD, Yu.V.; GUROVA, N.[illegible];
Prinimali uchastiye: VASIL'YEV, B.T., inzh.; [illegible]OVA, T.G.

Absorption of sulfuric anhydride in the contact process manufacture of sulfuric acid in bubble columns with sieve and tubular plates. Trudy MKHTI no.35:140-146 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Sulfuric acid)
(Plate towers)

REPENKOVA, L.A.; [illegible], V.A.

Evaporation of potassium phosphate solutions in a fluidized bed. Khim.prom. 41 no.6:462-465 Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Voskresenskiy khimicheskiy kombinat imeni Kuybysheva.

CHERTKOV, B.A.; VASIL'YEV, B.T.; REPENKOVA, T.G.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, R.I.; DOBROMYSLOVA, N.S.

Obtaining 100 per cent sulfur dioxide for the production of sodium hydrosulfite. Khim.prom. no.1:49-52 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

REPENKOVA, T.G.

At the Central Laboratory of the Voskresensk Chemical Combine.
Zav. lab. 27 no. 4:490 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii Voskresenskogo khimkombinata.
(Voskresensk--Chemical laboratories)

L 56492-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5017800

UR/0286/65/000/011/0031/0031
631.859.12.002.2

4
B

AUTHOR: Karatayev, I. I.; Mel'nik, B. D.; Repenkova, T. G.; Sviridova, A. G.; Doktorov, N. I.; Nazarov, G. N. Raygorodskiy, I. M.; Vasil'yev, B. T.; Bystrov, M. V.; Babaryka, I. F.; Kuzyak, F. A.; Fel'dman, M. V.; Soverchenko, D. A.; Buslakova, L. P.; Toroptseva, N. P.; Lyubimov, S. V.; Ul'yanov, A. T.; Andres, V. V.; Sobchuk, Yu. I.; Tsetlina, M. M.; Andreyev, V. V.; Kramer, G. L.

TITLE: A method for producing phosphoro-potassium fertilizers. Class 16, No. 171-409

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 31

TOPIC TAGS: fertilizer, phosphate, potassium

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing phosphoro-potassium fertilizers using cement dust (waste from cement production) as the potassium raw material. The process of adding potassium to the product is simplified and evaporation is prevented by using a 20% excess of an acid which directly neutralizes the cement dust for breaking down the phosphate raw material.

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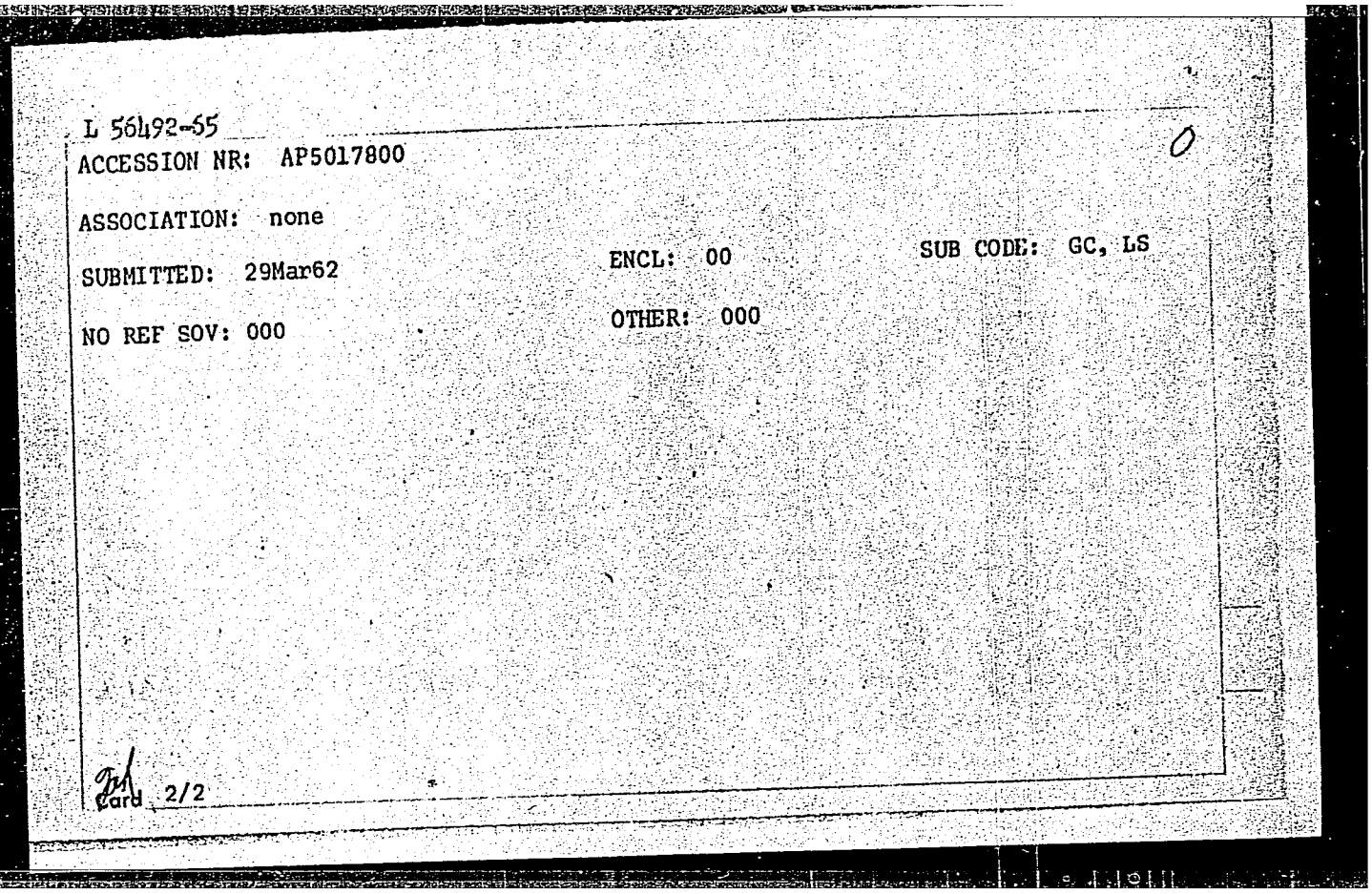

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017800

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ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Mar62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, LS

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1(2) POL/7-59-35-18/44

AUTHOR: Reperowicz, Stanislaw

TITLE: In the Kingdom of Mach

PERIODICAL: Skrzydlata Polska, 1959, Nr 35, p 15 (POL)

ABSTRACT: The author describes his impressions of the dissertation prepared by students of the Wojskowa Akademia Techniczna im. Jaroslawa Dabrowskiego (Military Technical Academy imeni Jaroslawa Dabrowskiego). Captain Zbigniew Kalinski in his dissertation for the Master of Engineering degree, designed a jet aircraft whose speed will reach a 2.5 Mach number, i.e. 2,875 km/h at 5,000 meter altitude on a clear summer day. Operational ceiling 23,600 meters. 2nd Lt. Edward Wlodarczyk in his dissertation designed a jet engine with a centrifugal compressor and an after-burner. There are 3 photographs.

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A006/A101

AUTHORS: Repeshko-Kravchenko, S. I., Engineer, Zhelavskiy, V. F., Kuznetsov, V. A.

TITLE: Welding of Electric Contacts of a Magnetic Starter

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1961, No. 4, pp. 27 - 29

TEXT: Investigations were made to develop improved methods of joining the contacts to the adapters of magnetic starters and it was found that the best method for this purpose was the spot welding process. VNIIESO designed in 1957 together with the "Elektric" plant a spot welding machine МТПК -25 (MTPK-25) intended for the welding of contacts. This machine became operative at the Riga Plant of Electrical Machinebuilding and was used for the welding of three types of silver contacts. Savings in silver amounted to 1500 kg in 1960 and were achieved by a modified design of the contact, i.e., smaller dimensions of its stem. (Fig 1) During welding only the stem is fused. Small silver contacts are welded to 0.25 mm thick БрОФ 6.5 - 0.15 (BrOF6.5-0.15) bronze bridges (2a) using the following procedure: Stage - II; compression 0.28 sec; welding 0.22 sec; forging -0.22 sec; pulse 0.0^4 - 0.06 sec; heating 5 - 14^4 graduation marks;

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pressure -80 - 100 kg. Silver contacts are welded to zinc-plated "2" and "10" grade incised steel bridges (Fig. 2b) as follows: stage VI-VIII; compression 0.28 sec; welding 0.1 - 0.28 sec; forging - 0.05 - 0.1 sec; pulse 0.04 - 0.06 sec; heating 10 - 14 graduation marks; pressure 80 - 100 kg. Silver contacts can be welded to steel contact bolts under analogous conditions. Welding of contacts on the MTPK-25 machine is highly efficient, namely 1250 - 1300 spots per h. A new design of a magnetic starter ПМР-2 (PMR-2) developed in 1959 at the REZ called for a technology of welding cermet contacts with bronze and steel. At the Institute of Metallurgy imeni A.A. Baykov AS USSR together with REZ investigations were made on the ultrasonic welding of СН-40 (SN-40) cermet contacts (40% nickel, 60% silver) and ОК-15 contacts (15% cadmium oxide, 85% silver) with bronze and silver on the УЗСМ-1 (UZSM-1) ultrasonic machine with УЗГ-10 (UZG-10) oscillator. Two systems investigated - 1) transmission of oscillations through the contacts 2) transmission of oscillations through the bridge (Fig. 4a,b) - the second method proved more satisfactory. Welding was performed at 12 - 14 micron amplitude; 100 kg contact force; 0.6 sec welding time. The small cermet contacts welded to bronze bridges showed high strength characteristics exceeding those prescribed by technical specifications. On the basis of results obtained the ultrasonic welding of these parts can be recommended for extended industrial use. A device was developed

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for the welding of small contacts (Fig. 6) in whose race simultaneously 24 contacts can be placed. Ultrasonic welding was also successfully applied for welding large-size bridges with cermet contacts and cermet contacts with steel. The REZ is now organizing a department for the welding of small cermet contacts by ultrasonic process. There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATIONS: Rizhskiy elektromashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Riga Plant of Electric Machinebuilding) (Respeshko-Kravchenko and Zhelavskiy); Institut metallurgii imeni Baykova AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy imeni Baykov AS USSR) (Kuznetsov)

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Figure 1:

Silver contacts: a - for riveting; (previous method) b - for spot welding.

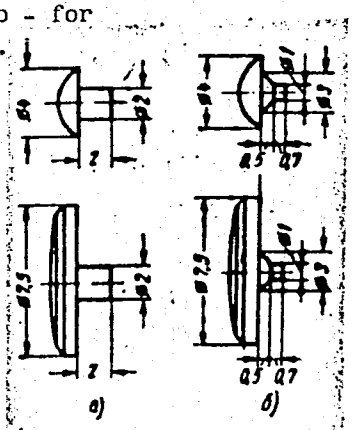

Рис. 1. Серебряные контакты: а — для клепки; б — для точечной сварки.

Figure 2:

Bridges for silver contacts in spot welding

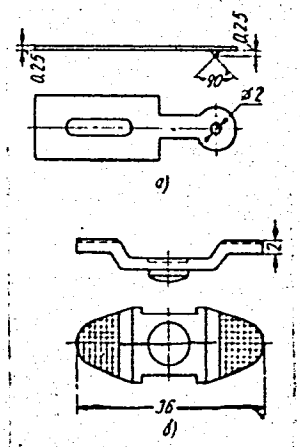

Рис. 2. Мостики под серебряные контакты при точечной сварке.

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Figure 3:

Bridges and contacts of PMR-2 magnetic starter

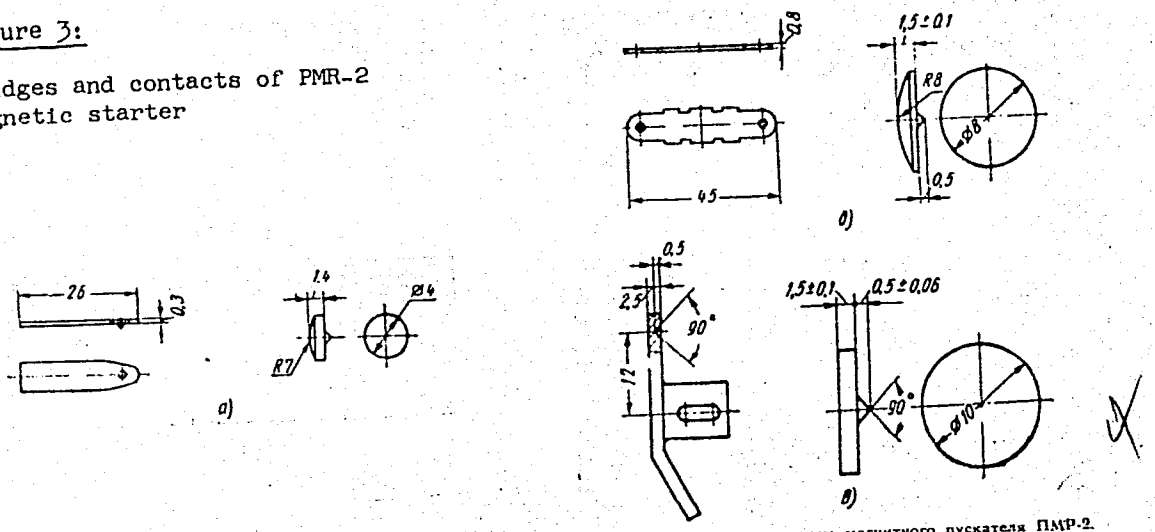

Рис. 3. Мостики и контакты магнитного пускателя ПМР-2.

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Figure 4:

System of ultrasonic welding of contacts and bridges: a--oscillations are transmitted through the contact; b-oscillations are transmitted through the bridge; 1-bridge; 2-contact; 3-instrument; A-oscillation amplitude.

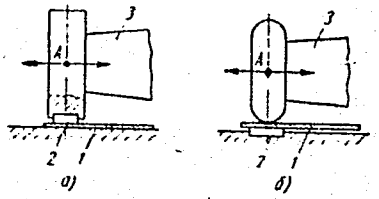

Figure 6:

Installation for ultrasonic welding of small cermet contacts

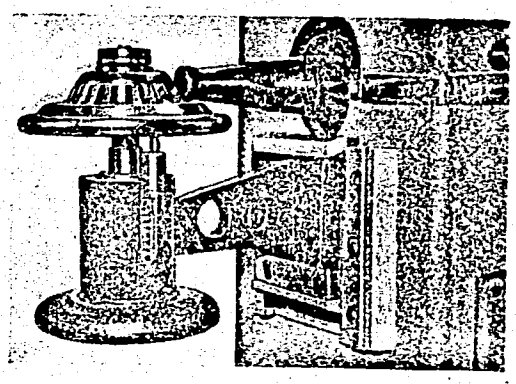

Рис. 6. Приспособление для ультразвуковой сварки малых металло-керамических контактов.

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